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(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-601

(Indian Economy—II)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. What are the different types of rural credit?
Explain the main sources of rural credit. 9

Or

Examine the achievements of green
revolution in Indian agricultural development. 9

2. Explain the basic characteristic of the Industrial Policy, 1991. How is this policy different from the old policies? 6+3=9

Or

Explain the problems faced by small scale industries in India. 9

3. Examine the recent changes in the composition and direction of India's foreign trade. 9

Or

Give the main factors responsible for the large and rapidly rising deficits in the country's balance of payments. What measures have been adopted by the government to overcome the problems of deficit? 9

4. Give an account of the major natural resources of Nagaland. 9

Or

Explain the structural development of Nagaland economy. 9

5. Give an account of agricultural system in Nagaland. Analyze its productivity and problems. 9

Or

Discuss the problems faced by industries in Nagaland. 9

2017

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ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-601

(**Indian Economy—II**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×10=10

1. Land Reform Programmes in India do not include

(a) elimination of intermediaries

(b) tenancy reform

(c) improvement in land fertility

(d) consolidation of holding

2. Farming along with animal husbandry is called
- (a) mixed farming
 - (b) mixed agriculture
 - (c) dairy farming
 - (d) truck farming
3. Which State was on January 18, 2016 declared as the first Organic Farming State of India?
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Tamil Nadu
4. The government constituted a five-member Public Sector Disinvestment Commission under the chairmanship of
- (a) R. H. Patil in July 2001
 - (b) C. Rangarajan in 1993
 - (c) G. V. Ramakrishna in August 1996
 - (d) Raghuram Rajan in 2002

5. The Government of India enacted the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) in

(a) 1946

(b) 1947

(c) 1973

(d) 1975

6. The New Five-Year Export-Import Policy covering the Tenth Five-Year Plan period was announced on

(a) January 31, 2002

(b) February 31, 2002

(c) March 31, 2002

(d) April 31, 2002

7. Visible and invisible items of debit and credit are the part of

(a) import-export policy

(b) balance of payments

(c) balance of trade

(d) annual budget

8. The literacy rate of Nagaland as per 2011 Census is

(a) 80.11%

(b) 79.55%

(c) 81.12%

(d) 78.59%

9. Maximum quantity of 'Naga Dal' is being produced in the district of

(a) Phok

(b) Kohima

(c) Mokokchung

(d) Tuensang

10. Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) of Nagaland is established at

(a) Tuli

(b) Ganeshnagar

(c) Kiruphema

(d) Dimapur

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Moneylenders are the institutional source of agricultural credit.

(T / F)

2. The main purpose of introducing land reforms has been adversely affected due to poor implementation.

(T / F)

3. The small-scale industries have an important place in economy mainly because of more employment.

(T / F)

4. Japan is the largest partner in India's foreign trade.

(T / F)

5. Infrastructural development is very slow in Nagaland economy.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION--III

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Rural credit.

2. Agricultural marketing

3. Role of public sector enterprises

4. Role of foreign trade

5. Export promotion

6. Problems of agricultural development in Nagaland

7. Salient features of Nagaland economy
